



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A globular cluster, relatively not strongly condensed. The diameter on a plate that shows 5,000 stars is 10'. The brightest stars, which are red, are fainter than the sixteenth magnitude. The distribution for different directions from the center is given in *Mt. Wilson Contr.* No. 129.

N. G. C. 6712. R. A. $18^h 47^m.6$; Dec. $-8^\circ 50'$ (353° , -6°)

Almost certainly a faint globular cluster in a rich galactic field. In condensation it resembles Messier 14 rather than Messier 3 or 15. A three minute Polar comparison (Seed 27 plate) shows nearly 200 cluster stars brighter than 17.0; but probably none belonging to the system is brighter than 16.2. On a twenty minute plate are 1000 cluster stars brighter than magnitude 19. The diameter is 8' or 9'. "Probably a globular cluster," Melotte. "Quite small globular cluster," Curtis. Questioned by Bailey.

N. G. C. 6779 (M 56). R. A. $19^h 12^m.7$; Dec. $+30^\circ 0'$ (30° , $+7^\circ$)

A globular cluster of faint stars, relatively not strongly condensed. A plate showing 6600 stars indicates a diameter of 10', with little or no elliptical distribution. A Polar comparison gives 15.5 as the magnitude of the brightest cluster stars, and records less than 50 brighter than magnitude 16. "Possibly a globular cluster, but doubtful," Melotte. Questioned by Bailey.

N. G. C. 6838 (M 71). R. A. $19^h 49^m.3$; Dec. $+18^\circ 31'$ (24° , -6°)

A very rich symmetrical open cluster in a rich field; diameter 10'. Polar comparisons show that nearly all stars that properly belong to the cluster are between magnitudes 14 and 17.5. Stars of the 19th magnitude are no more frequent in the cluster than outside its bounds,* and those of the 18th are very little more numerous. The total number of cluster stars is probably less than 500. "Appears to be a globular cluster," Melotte. "Rather open cluster of faint stars," Curtis.

N. G. C. 6934. R. A. $20^h 29^m.3$; Dec. $+7^\circ 4'$ (20° , -20°)

A strongly condensed globular cluster. A plate showing 3370 stars gives a diameter of 8'. See *Mt. Wilson Contr.* No. 129.

HARLOW SHAPLEY.

NOTES FROM THE STUDENT'S OBSERVATORY, BERKELEY.

The Summer Session courses in astronomy have been in charge of Professor F. H. Seares of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory of the Carnegie Institution. Professor Seares is giving one course

of lectures in general astronomy and one advanced course in astronomical photometry. Both courses are well attended. He also gave the public lecture for the Astronomical Society of the Pacific on the evening of July 5. [This is printed as the leading article of the present number of these *Publications*.]

Dr. F. J. Neubauer has had charge of the practical courses in astronomy in the Summer Session and has also been conducting a class in navigation and nautical astronomy. Dr. Neubauer has been appointed Instructor in Astronomy to date from July 1, 1917, and will have charge also of the extension work in astronomy. The course in Navigation started by him a year ago is to be enlarged and given as an upper division course. The demand for officers for the new merchant marine has brought this course prominently to the fore.

Dr. D. Alter resigned his Instructorship on June 30, 1917, to accept the position of Assistant Professor in Astronomy in the University of Kansas. In May he entered the R. O. T. C. with a commission as second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery. He is at present stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, San Francisco.

Mr. Wallace Campbell resigned his position as Teaching Fellow to enter the Engineers Corps of the R. O. T. C. He has received a commission as second lieutenant and is now stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

Mr. H. M. Jeffers has been appointed Instructor in the new department of Military Aeronautics.

Miss Jessica M. Young has been appointed Fellow in the Lick Observatory and enters upon residence in August.

War conditions have so depleted our corps of assistants (no Teaching Fellows are available) that at present it seems that some of the lower division work in astronomy requiring the time of such assistants will have to be curtailed.

R. T. CRAWFORD.

July, 1917.

PERSONAL NOTES.

Dr. R. F. Sanford, Fellow in the Lick Observatory for the year 1916-17, has accepted an appointment in the Dudley Observatory, Albany, New York, dating from July 1, 1917.

Mr. Holger Thiele has been appointed Fellow in the Lick Observatory for the year 1917-18, and is now in residence. Mr.

Thiele received the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1904, and has had many years experience in observatory work. He was assistant in the Observatory at Bamberg, Bavaria, in the year 1900-1901, in the Observatory at Copenhagen, Denmark, from 1901 to 1907, and in the Observatory at Bergedorf, Hamburg, from 1908 to February, 1917.

Mr. C. M. Huffer, a graduate of Albion College, Michigan, and more recently a student at the University of Illinois (M. A. in 1917), has been appointed D. O. Mills Assistant in the Lick Observatory and has sailed for Santiago, Chile. Mr. A. A. Scott, Assistant at the D. O. Mills Observatory, Santiago, since December, 1913, has resigned and is on his way home.

Dr. F. C. P. Henroteau (D. Sc. Brussels University, 1911) has been appointed Martin Kellogg Fellow in the Lick Observatory for the year 1917-18. Since leaving Brussels, in August, 1914, Dr. Henroteau has spent fourteen months in work at Stonyhurst Observatory, England, and nearly a year and a half at the Detroit Observatory, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Dr. Warren K. Green, Martin Kellogg Fellow for the year 1916-17, left Mount Hamilton on June 30.

Williams College conferred the degree of Doctor of Science upon Astronomer R. G. Aitken at Commencement, June 25, 1917. This is the first time the college has conferred this degree, within the memory of the present Board of Trustees.